

HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

By
A. NEELY HALL and DOROTHY PERKINS

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A TOY VILLA.

A HOME-MADE AMERICAN FLAG.

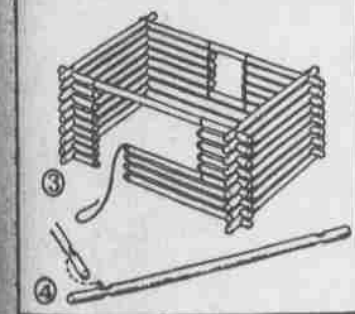
The suggestion in Fig. 1 for a villa beside a lake can be elaborated upon by adding cottages, summer houses, paths and roadways, if you wish. First find a dishpan, washtub, or other receptacle to hold water for the lake. Set this in a hole several feet away from a corner of the yard. Then between the lake and the corner, pile up earth to form hills.

The log house is built of straight sticks cut from branches. Figure 2



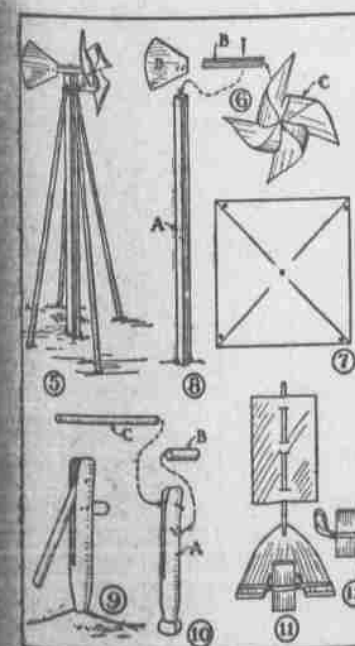
shows it completed, and Fig. 3 shows how the walls are built. Notch the stick logs an inch from each end, on two sides (Fig. 4), and place the sticks so the notched ends will come over one another (Fig. 3). Where there is a window or doorway, use shorter sticks, and bind together the ends next to the openings with string (Fig. 3). The stick logs between the doorway and window (Fig. 2) are tied at both ends with string.

There must be a windmill, and Fig. 5 shows one that is easily built. Make a paper pinwheel (C, Fig. 6), by creasing a six-inch square of paper from corner to corner (Fig. 7), then cutting along the creases from the corners to within half an inch of the center, and then turning over one-half of each



corner and fastening with a pin through the corners and center. Drive a stick into the ground (A, Fig. 8), pivot a short stick on its top (B, Fig. 6), and to one end of this short stick drive the center pin of the pinwheel, and to the other end tack a cardboard tail (D). Four sticks driven into the ground several inches from the base of stick A, with their tops tied near the top of A, will complete the windmill.

Figure 9 shows a hand pump, and Fig. 10 shows how it is made of a clothespin (A), with a short peg (B) fastened in its slot for a spout, and a



short stick (C) pivoted with a small brad above the spout, for a handle.

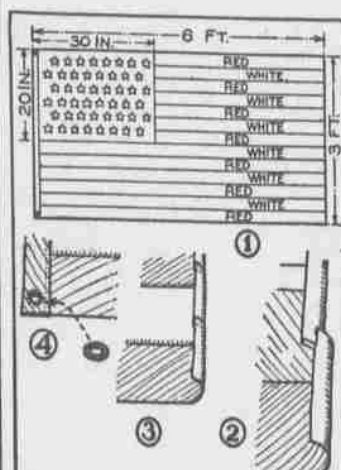
Make a "paddle-wheel" boat for the lake (Fig. 11). A piece of thin wood, pointed at one end, with a one-inch square notch cut in the other end, forms the hull; the mast is a short stick; the sail is a piece of paper; and the paddle is a small piece of wood held in the notch end of the hull by means of a rubber band (Fig. 12).

Plant branches and twigs for trees and shrubbery, make fences with stick posts connected with strings (Fig. 13).

Flag-making is within the ability of any girl handy with the needle. A medium-sized flag requires but little more work than a small one, and for this reason I have shown in Fig. 1 a diagram for a flag six feet in length. It will be easy to alter these dimensions if you want a flag of different length.

Red, white and blue bunting for the stripes and field can be purchased at any dry goods store.

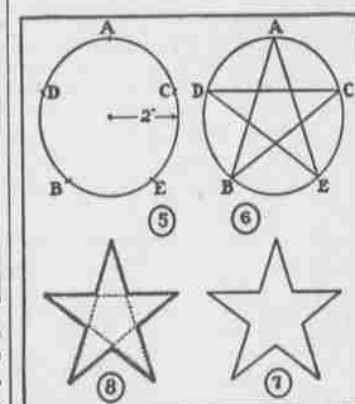
After cutting the stripes three inches wide, by the lengths shown in Fig. 1, sew them together, turning in their edges slightly, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and sewing with a double row of stitching. The top and bottom red stripes should be cut from the selvage of the cloth, so their outer



edge will not have to be finished off. Join the blue field to the stripes in the same way you joined the stripes.

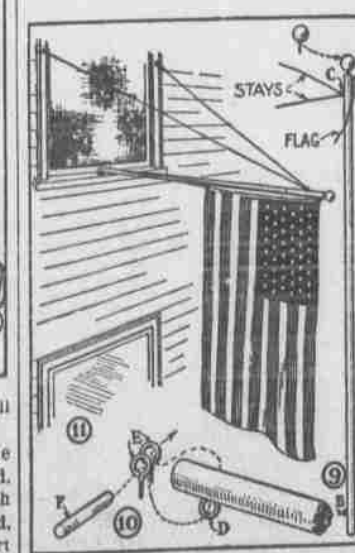
With the field and stripes assembled, make a binding of canvas for the staff edge, doubling this over the ends of the stripes and field, turning in the edges and sewing with a double row of stitching (Fig. 4). Then buy a couple of large iron washers at the hardware store, for grommets (Fig. 4), and sew these in the doubled binding edge, one at each corner, to tie the ropes to for fastening the flag to a pole.

Cutting and sewing on the stars neatly requires care and patience. For the forty-eight stars needed you must cut twice as many, because they must be fastened upon both sides of the field. To make a pattern for the five-pointed stars, first describe a circle four inches in diameter upon a piece of cardboard, and divide the circumference into five equal parts (Fig. 5); then connect the five division points with straight lines (Fig. 6) cut out the



piece (Fig. 7), and carefully mark out the 96 stars upon muslin. Locate the centers for the stars by ruling lines horizontally and vertically across the field, so the positions will be the same as shown in Fig. 1. Then, in sewing the stars in place, stitch down the edges and around the centers, as indicated in Fig. 8.

A round rug-pole, nicely painted with a brass curtain-pole ball screwed into one end makes an excellent flag pole (Fig. 9). Screw screw-eyes into it at A and B, through which to run the ropes for hoisting the flag, another at C to attach the supporting stays to, and a fourth at D. Screw-eye D should be large, and two others of the same size (E, Fig. 10) should be screwed into the window sill or other ledge on which the flag is to be supported, and a peg (F) cut to fit the eyes. By placing screw-eye D between screw-eyes



E, and slipping peg F through the three, the end of the pole will be held securely. But before this end is fastened, the stays (Fig. 9) must be tied to screw-eye C and to screw-eyes screwed into the sides of the window, as shown in Fig. 11, to carry all of the weight of the pole.

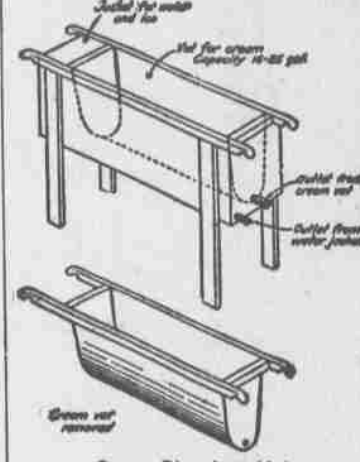
DAIRY

BENEFITS OF RIPENED CREAM

Makes More Butter, Is Easier to Churn and Product Has a Better Flavor—Use of "Starter."

Ripened cream makes more butter than cream not ripened; it churns more easily and the butter has a better flavor. Butter made from sweet cream is quite flat in flavor and aroma. A good flavor in butter makes a price difference of two to three cents a pound. This flavor is simply a result of ripening.

To ripen cream, place it at a warm temperature for 24 hours or more. During this period the bacteria be-

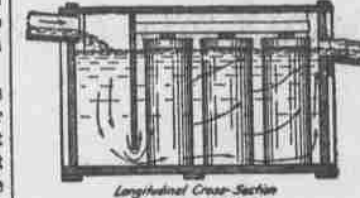


Cream-Ripening Vat.

come very numerous and produce various chemical changes, giving rise to products of special taste and aroma. It makes a great difference what species of bacteria the cream contains at the outset. One class produces the flavor of high-grade butter, while a second class does not affect the flavor.

The bacteria present in greatest number are those of the first class. The correct temperature of ripening, not far from 60 degrees, favors the growth of this class, and results are generally satisfactory.

Butter made in winter is almost always inferior to that made in June.



Tank for Cold Water.

The difference in flavor is largely due to the ripening and the presence of different bacteria.

The use of "starter" to inoculate cream with the proper bacteria gives more uniform results. This is made by growing the right kind of bacteria in sterilized milk, or simply by taking a lot of milk from the cleanest dairy that can be found, keeping it in sterilized vessels and allowing it to sour naturally. The practical results of the last methods are very satisfactory.

GUARD AGAINST CALF SCOURS

Trouble Caused by Deranged Digestive Organs, Which in Turn May Be Due to Dirty Pails.

Perhaps many farmers were troubled last summer with calf scours. This trouble is caused by a deranged digestive system, which in turn may be caused by various conditions. Chief among them and one that can readily be guarded against is unclean feeding pails.

Another common cause is a change from sweet to sour milk or vice versa. The milk should be either sweet or sour. Souring or half-sour milk often brings on scours.

Feed the calves regularly. A little bran or crushed grain, fed dry, immediately after their milk, is desirable. Successful herdsmen claim that a tablespoonful of pure dried blood mixed with the milk at each feeding is partially effective in preventing and in relieving cases of scours. Four tablespoonfuls of castor oil every two days until the trouble disappears is one of the most valuable remedies for scours.—Press Bulletin, Ohio State University.

VARIETY OF FEED FOR COWS

Alfalfa Hay and Ground Corn Should Be Supplemented With Succulent Feed of Some Kind.

Cows will do very well when fed nothing but alfalfa hay and ground corn. It is better, of course, to have these feeds supplemented with some succulent feed like roots or silage or pasture.

It is well to take a small portion of the alfalfa hay, chop it fine, moisten it from twelve to twenty-four hours before feeding, and then mix it with the corn chop. This way, the corn becomes lightened and the moistening of the crop and alfalfa hay adds a little variety to the ration.

Cottonseed meal may be fed at the rate of one pound to each animal, but it is not necessary, as the alfalfa hay will furnish all the protein the cow needs. Oil meal would be a better feed to use, if it could be purchased at the same or even at a little higher price. Oil meal is a splendid feed to use when animals are receiving no succulence.—Hoard's Dairyman.

"RED" SOON PARTS WITH HIS \$20,000

Atlanta Character Had Howling Time While It Lasted—But How.

Atlanta, Ga.—The tragic experiences of Timon of Athens have just been duplicated by "Red" Russell of Atlanta, a man who, though not so great a philosopher as the Attic misanthrope, is nevertheless not unknown to fame.

"When I had \$20,000 and a big automobile I was always welcomed in the best saloons," says Russell, musing on the vicissitudes of fate, "but now when I haven't got a cent they throw me out of doors."

And Red's lament does more or less accurately describe exactly what has happened to him. For years past he



Even the Police Were Lenient With Him.

has been a prominent figure on Decatur street. Two years ago he was in a railroad accident and had both his legs cut off. He got \$20,000 in damages, bought a pair of fine cork legs and a racing automobile painted red, in honor of his nickname.

For six months Red was popular. He took his friends to ride and bought wine. The bartenders in the beer saloons were always glad to see him, for it meant a round of drinks for everybody.

Even the police were lenient with him when he skidded on two wheels and nearly shaved the buttons off the traffic officer's coat, for Red, in spite of the fact that you can scratch a match on his neck, had a generous smile and a kindly heart.

Well, Red went away, and when he came back his pockets were empty and his coats were frayed. Gone was the big touring car. Gone were the \$20,000. But with the same kindly feeling toward humanity as when he was rich and half-soused, Red marched into a saloon and announced:

"Well, boys, I'm back and broke. I guess it's your time to treat now."

Did they treat? They did not. The bartender booted Red into the street, and for objecting to the treatment he narrowly escaped a trip to the stock ade.

POPULAR CAT HAS FANCIES

Feline at Dalton Believed to Be Descendant of Cat Made Famous by Mark Twain.

Dalton, Ga.—Being firmly convinced that it is a direct descendant of the cat made famous by Mark Twain in "Roughing It," a diminutive feline owned by C. S. Carey has acquired an unusual taste for green beans, its appetite being different from Mark Twain's cat in that it craves beans rather than green coconuts.

As the readers of "Roughing It" know, the cat was owned by the most monumental liar in the West, and, when a delegation of prominent citizens assembled at his home to show him up for a liar in his statement that his cat liked green coconuts, they saw the cat not only eat the coconut but beg for more.

Carey's cat has an unusual fondness for green beans. It has robbed garden after garden, for it likes to pull them off the stalk and devour them. Lately it has grown so lazy that it waits until a distinctive popping announces the fact that a neighbor is stringing beans for dinner.

LAD FALLS IN MOLTEN ROCK

Body Appears to Vanish, So Intense Is Heat—Nothing But Bones Left.

Butte, Mont.—Edward Zachmann, aged nineteen, lost his balance while assisting in dumping a ladleful of slag at the East Butte smelter a few days ago and pitched headlong into the mass of molten rock, being submerged and burned before the eyes of his companions.

Although his body was immediately pulled out of the slag by means of long iron hooks, nothing remained except charred bones, with hardly a shred of flesh attached. The body seemed to vanish into a mist, according to those who witnessed the accident, the instant that it struck the flowing metal rock.

LIVE STOCK

TEACHING THE FOALS EARLY

Youngster Must Be Well Nourished and Given Every Advantage to Become Strong, Sound Horse.

Are you giving that young foal the proper care? To become a strong, sound horse when matured, the foal must be well nourished and given every advantage possible.

At this time of the year mares and colts are allowed to spend at least a part of the time in the pasture. The foal should be taught to eat grain very early. By placing the feed box from which the dam eats her grain low, the foal, at about two months of age, will begin nibbling with the mother and will soon acquire a taste for the grain.

A pen built in one corner of the field made high enough to keep the mare out and allow the colt to pass under will make it possible to feed the foal grain with very little difficulty. Allow the mare in the enclosure with the foal for a few times, and it will soon learn to go in itself. Keep a liberal supply of grain, preferably oats and bran, and perhaps some cracked corn, in the feed box. To induce the dam to loiter about with the colt, have the pen near a shade tree or the salt box.

By weaning time the foal will have become thoroughly accustomed to eating grain and will wean very easily, besides being in better condition as a result of this additional feed.

HITCHING HORSE TO WAGON

Strap Fastened to Hub of Wheel Instead of Post—Animal Will Stop for Further Orders.

If a man told you he hitched his horse to the wagon you would probably think he was trying to chaff you or that his condition required attention. But an Indiana man has devised a way in which this may be done. A circular band with short arms projecting at opposite sides fits over the hub of one of the wagon wheels. When the horse is to stand the hitching



Wheel Holds Horse.

strap, instead of being made fast to tree or post, can be hooked to the lower arm of the band. If the horse starts off the wheel revolves and winds up the slack of the strap, pulling back on it so strongly that unless the animal is very determined about it and is willing to pull the wagon under these uncomfortable conditions, he will be apt to stop and wait for further orders.

AVOID LUNGWORMS IN SWINE

Treatment Is Worthless on Account of Inaccessibility of Parasite—Prevention Is Best.

(By A. R. HAHNER, Idaho Experiment Station.)

Lungworms are one of the most common parasites of swine. They are threadlike in appearance, brownish-white in color and varying in length from three-fourths to one and one-half inches. They are found in the finer divisions of the bronchial tubes, mixed with mucus, which is secreted in abundance as a result of their presence.

Treatment, as a rule, is worthless on account of the inaccessibility of the parasite and the difficult method of application.

Prevention is the only ground on which we can expect to control this trouble. As moist yards make a good place for the development of the eggs, the yards should be located on high ground and well drained.

Keep all manure heaps and straw-stacks out of the hog lots for the same reasons. If possible, change the pasturage frequently.

Occasionally disinfect the sleeping quarters with a three per cent solution of some coal tar dip.

Breeding Purebred Hogs.

Hog breeding for a purebred market is a ticklish job and requires a great deal of experience. The average farmer will do better to stick to the pork grades.

Give Colt a Companion.

If you have only one colt to wean, don't put it in a dark out-of-the-way stable. Give it some companionship, a calf, or some live thing, and go to it often with some dainty.

Keep Pigs Comfortable.

Don't make the pigs sleep outdoors during the cold nights. Make the shelters comfortable, or let them run in the hog huts to sleep.

How to Treat Croup Externally

Robb Vicks' "Vapo-O-Balm" Balm will over the throat and chest for a few minutes—then cover with a warm flannel cloth. Leave the covering loose around the neck so that the soothing indicated vapors arising may loosen the choking phlegm and ease the difficult breathing. One application at bedtime insures against a night attack. 25c, 50c, or \$1.00. At drug stores.

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